when they read the figures showing the shrinkage in values on Harriman securities, especially in 1903; but whether they will be delightfully happy when they read of the prodigious purchases of Harriman bonds during that year is a matter for

A little item like the purchase of \$1,400,000 of the Union Pacific preferred syndicate by the society in that year will, it was said, be also explained by Mr. Harriman.

HUGE LOANS, TOO.

Concerning the leans made by the Harriman-Hyde board during that momentous year of 1903, it is only necessary to glean from the report to the Insurance Department that there were huge leans made on Harriman securities like Union Pacific preferred stock, Union Pacific common stock, Southern Pacific, Chicago and Alton 31/8 bonds, Central Pacific 4s, Union Pacific 5 per cent. notes, Oregon Short Line 4 per cent. certificates, Oregon Short Line 4s, Union Pacific 4s, Chicago and Alton pre. ferred stock, and other Harriman properties

For instance, during that year of 1903 when the financial world was turned topsyturvy, there is one loan recorded on \$1,000,000 of Southern Pacific stock, and another loan of \$2 700,000 on Union Pacific preferred stock, the latter loan having now become notorious because Mr. Harriman was compelled to confess that he personally secured the loan, after he had authoritatively denied that he had personally been interested in any loans on Harriman properties granted by the Equitable society.

The 600,000 policyholders, and especially the 100,000 policyholders in New York State, it was added, will want to know explicitly and in detail just how it came about that in that awful year of 1903, when the shrinkage in Harriman properties was so dreadful, the Equitable Life Assurance Society believed it to be conservative financial policy to make such tremendous purchases of the Harriman securities, and to loan so heavily on them. But then Mr. Harriman, it was added, will not hesitate to take i i fellow investigators and reporters into his confidence and explain how it all came about.

ONLY HALF OF THE PLAN AGREED TO. The special meeting of the Equitable directors called yesterday to pass on the demands of the policyholders' committee adjourned after two hours with only half of the committee's plan accepted. The board, which was completely under the control of Vice-President Hyde, voted to amend the charter in favor of the proposed two years mutualization plan on the 28- Hyde 24 basis, but did not adopt the proposed control of the executive committee by a majority of policyholders' directors.

This last was by far the more important feature of the policyholders committee's plan, for the executive committee not only directs the society's policy but controls its general financial activities. The plan proposed and assented to at the conference pefore the Superintendent of Insurance last Saturday recommended that four vacancies be created in the present executive committee, the power of designating the men who should retire to be conferred upon Supt. Hendricks, and their successors to be selected two by the policycolders' committee and two by Cornelius N. Bliss, this giving the policyholders eight of the twelve committeemen.

CONTROL OF EXECUTIVE BOARD UNDISTURBED the question definitely before the board for adoption, supporters of both the Alexander faction and the policyholders' committee said, had broken faith with the members of the Crimmins committee and with the Superintendent of Insurance. The directors yesterday merely adopted a resolution that a committee consisting of Messrs. Depew, Belmont, Krech and Bliss, the first three Hyde men, be appointed to consult with the Superintendent of Insurance after the amended charter shall have been approved by him and with the policyholders' committee in regard to the recommendations concerning the reorganization of the executive committee.

The Alexander faction, it was said, expected that Mr. Hyde would consent to the ratification by the board of all the concessions in which he had once concurred. In fact, the statement was made yesterday

A resolution was unanimously adopted:

A resolution was unanimously adopted Mr. Hyde, by refusing yesterday to bring

In fact, the statement was made vesterday that it was with that understanding that Mr. Alexander agreed to go into the meeting without offering any objection to the adoption of the proposed plan in full. HYDE SAID TO OBJECT TO MEN SELECTED.

According to the reports that were current after the meeting, the Hyde people heard that the men likely to be presented by the policyholders' committee for the two places on the executive committee were Frank H. Platt and Bainbridge Colby of the law firm of Alexander & Colby, Mr. Platt is counsel for the policyholders' committee and has taken a most active part in the committee fight against Mr. Hyde for mutualization. Mr. Celby is President Alexander's personal counsel. These men. the Hyde forces declared, would never do, in spite of the fact that the power of appointment by the committee was left at the conference absolutely without a string. So Mr. Hyde asserted himself in the board of directors. Mr. Alexander, it was said, appreciated that he was in the minority, and rather than have the matter of the appointment of the committee come to a test vote he acquiesced in the board's decision.

Mr. Hyde's efforts in the immediate future, it is said, will be directed now to influencing the Crimmins committee to refrain from making any selections that will be distasteful to him. He knows that the chairman of the committee, John D. Crimmins, does not regard him unfavorably, and it was said last night that there is another member of the committee of whom Mr. Hyde has hopes.

For the majority of the policyholders' committee it was said last night that they would undoubtedly continue to insist or the acceptance of the plan in full, as concurred in by Mr. Hyde before the Superintendent of Insurance last Saturday. Mr. Hyde, it was declared last night, will probably insist, at least, upon knowing the names of the men selected for the executive committee by the policyholders' committee before consenting to any action favorable to the plan in the board of di-

rectors. HARRIMAN TO INVESTIGATE!

Besides adopting the two-year mutualization clause and appointing a committee to confer on the suggestions relating to the executive committee reorganization, the board passed a resolution calling for the appointment of a committee, to be made up of Cornelius N. Bliss, D. O. Mills, H. C. Frick, E. H. Harriman, Brayton Ives, James J. Hill and M. E. Ingalls, charged with the duty of "thoroughly investigating and reporting upon the present management of the society." This committee contains two Hyde men, E. H. Harriman, who himself stands accused of being the head and front of the offending in the management of the society's business, and Mr. Frick, two Alexander men, Mr. Bliss and Mr. Ives, and three non-factionists. When this committee would begin its work, or what would be the scope of the investigation, could not be learned yesterday. All that was said

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Cutting out routine and simplifying labor-wasting methods is another.

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regarding it was that it would be thorough in the extreme. Mr. Harriman did not say this.

HE ATTACKS ALEXANDER. The meeting was not marked with as bitter feeling as had been anticipated, but that was not through any fault of the Alexander or Hyde factionists. The fact of the matter was that the conservatives in the board, the men who have tried as much appearing to the conservative for the possible to keep free from taking sides. the matter was that the conservatives in the board, the men who have tried as much as possible to keep free from taking sides in the controversy, demanded that personalities be eliminated and that a stop be put to the campaign of mud slinging. The Hyde faction, though, formally presented their charges against President Alexander, as they said they would. One of the speakers for Mr. Hyde was his directing director, E. H. Harriman. According to a man who was acquainted with whatoccurred in the meeting, Mr. Harriman charged the venerable president with being behind the agitation in Albany for an investigation of the society's affairs. Mr. Harriman, it is said, intimated that this had inconvenienced him considerably. Mr. Alexander replied briefly to Director Harriman, denying positively that he was responsible for what had occurred in Albany. After his denial Mr. Harriman, it was said, withdrew his remarks. drew his remarks.

"The whole trend of the meeting," said one man who was in a position to know what occurred, "was not against those who have occurred, was not against these win have been charged with irregularities in the conduct of the society's business, but rather against the persons who are supposed to have 'peached.' The charges against Mr. Hyde were not taken up. Every effort was exerted for harmony and a cessation of publicity."

Mr. Alexander, it was said, was charged by the Hyde men with having injured the Equitable's credit, with having done every-thing that he could do to hurt the society essation of publicity. thing that he could do to hurt the society and nothing whatever to help it, and with having broken his promise to keep quiet and opened up "the sewers" in violation of his promise. Those charges were denied by President Alexander, but there was no personal encounter between him and Mr.

M. E. INGALLS NOT FOR "PEACE AT ANY PRICE."

One of the speakers for harmony was M. E. Ingalls, a non-factionist. He told the directors what he said were some pretty plain facts. He declared that no haif way measure would do. There must he said, be an exhaustive housecleaning. The people in the West where he lived would be the actioned with anything else. people in the West where he lived would not be satisfied with anything else. When the test comes, he asserted, the people throughout the country are too much worked up over the charges and countercharges that have been made to stand for anything half way.

It is said that there were about seventeen avowed Hyde men to eleven Alexander men in the meeting, the majority of the non-factionists being for peace at almost any price.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS. Here is the formal statement issued by M. Depew and C. N. Bliss, the committee of the board appointed for the purpose, describing the business transacted after the two years mutualization plan was adopted:

ned in 1905.

The suggestion that two more members he executive committee shall be appointed the nomination of Mr. Cornelius N. Bliss, committee including the four members a provided for to remain at its present nber of twelve.

The suggestion that four vacancies created in the executive committee, by gnation or by the board, on the designation of the Superintendent of Insurance in er to make way for the proposed new

members.

Resolved. That a committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Bliss, Mills, Frick, Harriman, Ives. Hill and Ingalls, be appointed charged with the duty of thoroughly investigating and reporting upon the present management of the society.

And the president was requested to call a further meeting of the board upon the request of either of these committees.

Speeches were made by James J. Hill, Melville E. Ingalls, John A. Stewart, Charles Stewart Smith, Brayton Ives, T. DeWitt Cuyler and others insisting upon a cessation of the entire controversy, and of the use of the press, which is so injurious to the company. That while in the charges and the company. That while in the charges and the company of the countercharges there was no question as to the solvency of the company, or its large surplus above all liabilities, or the soundness of its investments, the controversywas rreating widespread distrust and doing great njury to all Life insurance companies; and that the committee of the board should and would so probe, and as a result of their investigation so recommend as to justify condidence in the company and its management. There will be a meeting of the directors of the Equitable at 11 o'clock on Saturday at which the special committee appointed WANT TO STOP THE NOISE.

at which the special committee appointed to consider the proposed change in the conrol of the executive committee will report This special committee will have a con-ference with the Crimmins committee and the Superintendent of Insurance, with the idea of agreeing, if possible, on men to be retired from the executive committee and men to represent the policyholders in that committee. Mr. Krech, who is on the special committee of the directors, was one of the men bulletined for retirement.

BRACKETT'S INSURANCE BILL

He Urges a Favorable Report on His Measure Repealing Sec. 56 of Insurance Law. ALBANY, April 6.-Senator Brackett, although admitting that he did not expect his bill repealing section 58 of the Insurance law would be passed by the Legislature, talked with vehemence before the Senate Insurance Committee this afternoon in urging a favorable report on the bill. Mr

Brackett insisted that as long as section

in a life insurance company had no way

to redress alleged wrongs, as that section

remained unrepealed, a policyholder

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provides that a policyholder cannot sue through his own attorney, but must apply ROTHSCHILD, STORM CENTRE. to the Attorney-General to bring an action. He insisted that whether or not such an action should be brought on behalf of the policyholder was none of the Attorney-General's business, as the right of action was a constitutional privilege which could not be abridged by the requirement of the consent of the Attorney-General of the

State.
Mr. Brackett said it was no answer to the contention that this section of the law should be repealed that it was enacted to protect the companies and the policyholdto blackmail, which would put the companies to great expense in fighting them, which expense, of course, would fall upon the policyholders. He declared that the courts were bound to protect individuals and corporations from attempts at blackmail,

corporations from attempts at blackmail, and that on this account the insistence that Section 56 was needed to protect the companies could not be justified.

"All this talk," said Senator Brackett, "about protecting vested rights is well enough in its way, but it is about time time the Legislature did something to protect the man without a vest."

time the Legislature did something to protect the man without a vest."

E. Edward Woodruff, who brought one of the first suits for the Tull committee on behalf of policyholders in the Equitable Life to secure a mutualization of that corporation and take it out of the domination of the University Hyde interests, also urged of the Harriman-Hyde interests, also urged favorable action on the bill. He paid particular attention to the legal aspects of the question.

of the question.

Raphael J. Moses of New York city also appeared in favor of the bill. Mr. Moses has had some litigation as a lawyer with the Equitable in connection with certain

William Barnes, Sr., chairman of the executive committee, who formerly was State Superintendent of Insurance, and who is an expert on insurance matters, asked for a postponement of the hearing, which the committee granted, until next Tuesday afternoon.

\$50,000,000 MISAPPROPIATED.

Mr. Moses Says That Amount Is Due to the Equitable's Tontine Policyholders.

ALBANY, April 6.-Raphael J. Moses while he was in Albany to-day filed with Attorney-General Mayer a petition requesting him to examine into the manner in which the Equitable Life Assurance Society distributes to the tontine policyholders the proportion of the surplus called for in their everal contracts. He calls particular attention as a basis of his application to tontine policies held by John J. McGrath and William Turnbull, but says that the application is made by him as a citizen and not

as an attorney.

Mr. Moses in his application discusses in detail the operations of the Equitable through which the surplus is computed. He maintains that these methods prevent policyholders from receiving a just proportion and concludes: ortion and conclud

It may be fairly said that the gains from "It may be fairly said that the gains from these sources (gains from mortality annuities, lapsed policies, &c.) will exceed \$2,600,000 a year, and I have not the slightest hesitation in affirming, therefore, that this society, by its unlawful methods, is withholding the amounts due to its tontine policyholders and has misappropriated a sum far in excess of \$50,000,000.
"I subroit this reatter is of such public "I submit this matter is of such public interest as to require action on your part.

HEAVED VESSEL ON BEAM ENDS. Five Tons of Iron Swing Out on a Derrick Arm-Promptness of Engineer.

The quickness of a winch engineer saved the Government derrick-rigged lighter Victor from turning turtle and dumping her cargo and crew of nine men into Atlantic Basin yesterday afternoon shortly after 1 o'clock. 'As it was, the Victor let slip overboard about twent; tons of cement and iron pipe.

She was moored alongside the Barber Line steamship Shimosa, bound for the Philippines and China. The Shimosa has been loading at Pier 37, Atlantic Basin, and the Victor has been doing the greater part of the stocking of the ship. When the lighter drew alongside yesterday afternoon she was loaded with cement, iron pipe, steel plates, bar iron and castings of many

A five ton draught of steel plates was got together and the carrier of the derrick was attached to the parcel. It was the winch engineer's intention to hoist the heavy bundle straight upward and then swing the steel plates to an angle over the deck of the ship. As the draught was raised about twenty feet the port steel guy rope parted, causing the derrick boom to swing suddenly to starboard, which was the seaward side. That five tons of skyward ballast at right angles with the gunwale caused the Victor to careen to her beam ends and everybody looking on thought she would tip over. As the little craft leaned over, her cargo began to slide over the low rail and disappear in the water.

The engineer at the winch saw that it was likely to be a case of "crew follow cargo." Grabbing a large hammer he knocked the clutch on the winch's cog wheel galley west, with the result that the derrick hoist rope got free rein. The line spent like lightning and the five tons of steel cut the surface of the water with a ker-plug. The Victor stood almost on her side for a moment as if hesitating. The crew meanwhile were hanging on like possums to a shaking tree. Then, to the joy of all hands, she settled back in a position that all well behaved lighters are sup-

posed to assume What cargo the Victor didn't lose was eventually placed aboard the Shimosa after a new guy line had been rigged on the derrick. However, at the suggestion of the winch engineer the draughts were reduced to two-ton parcels.

BLAKESLEE PICTURES CHEAP. Bargain Sale, One Buyer Calls It -852,220 the Total for the First Night.

The sale of the T. J. Blakeslee collection of paintings began last night under the pices of the American Art Association in Mendelssohn Hall, Fortieth street, near Broadway. A prominent buyer described it afterward as "a bargain sale of good ctures, dirt cheap."

The picture which brought out the most spirited bidding was "Innocence," Jean Baptiste Greuze. It was sold to Jean Baptiste Greuze. It was sold to Eugene Fischhof for \$3,350. The same buyer also paid the top price of the evening, \$9,200, for a "Portrait of the Marquise du Châtelet," by Nicholas de Largillière. "The Best Children," by Sir Thomas Lawreros, after a close contest, went for \$4,000 to G. Dupont. A head by J. J. Henner was sold to Knoedler & Co. for \$1,225.

Sir Joshua Reynolds's portrait of Miss Pelham was sold to R. S. Minturn for \$2,900; the portrait of the Duke of Cumberland brought only \$390.

brought only \$390.

There were several paintings by Richard Wilson, R. A., in the sale. "Classic Italy" brought the top price. It was sold to F. K. Sturgis for \$2,300. Edward Brandus paid \$3,500 for "Anne of Austria, Wife of Louis XIII." by Frans Pourbus, the younger. brought only \$390.

younger.

Among the most prominent in the buying were Felix Fuld, J. A. Gariand, H. C. Perkins, E. Holbrook, Charles L. Eddy, James Dewitt Cutting, Joseph Pulitzer, Herbert L. Satterlee and F. A. Chapman.

The total for the night's sale was \$52,220.

Chief Hopper of Newark to Retire. At a special meeting of the Police Comnissioners in Newark yesterday Chief of Police Henry Hopper asked for retirement on May 1. He has held the post for seven-teen years and has been on the force nearly twice as long. The commissioners granted his request, and he will retire with a pension.

GRAND JURY CALLS GRUBER, MATHEWS, PRISON OFFICIALS.

A Long Reach Into Sing Sing Gets Hold of Rothschild Confessions-Just How Is Not Explained-The Superintendent of State Prisons Questioned.

Before the Grand Jury gets through with the investigation it began yesterday of the stories told by David Rothschild since he was brought from Sing Sing by District Attorney Jerome on Tuesday, it is hinted that a few Republican politicians and several State officials will have to do some explaining.

One of the witnesses examined yesterday was Abe Gruber, Republican leader of the Twenty-first Assembly District and member of the law firm of Black, Olcott, Gruber & Bonynge. Mr. Gruber is to be examined again on Monday. Armitage Mathews, secretary of the Republican county committee, and Gruber's handy man, is under subpœna. For two hours he sat in Assistant District Attorney Rand's office yesterday, waiting to be called, but evidently the Grand Jury wasn't quite ready. Mr. Mathews will get his chance either te-morrow or Mon-

Involved in the investigation are several State prison officials. Cornelius V. Collins, Superintendent of State Prisons, was a witness yesterday. Warden Johnson of Sing Sing and Supt. Johnson of the Industrial Department, or the workshops of that institution, were also examined. Under subpœna for to-day are State Detective Jackson, Martin Conlon, a lawyer who is in Sing Sing for larceny, and Rothschild. It appears that written confessions made

by Rothschild in Sing Sing got into the hands of Gruber through the agency of the orison officials. Apparently Mr. Jerome is seeking to find out how that happened. Gruber says that he got them through Supt. Collins.

Gruber was the last witness examined vesterday. Outside of the Grand Jury oom he ran into Assistant District Attorney

"You're a crook and a perjurer and a ---! he shouted. Mr. Kresel made a few remarks himself. Then Abe had a session with the Grand Jury. Mr. Jerome was there. Mr. Gruber says he told Mr. Jerome in front of the Grand Jury what he thought of him and informed that body that the whole thing was a plot conceived in the mind of Jerome. When he came out he

mind of Jerome. When he came out he said:

"This is a put up job. Jerome put it up to implicate my client [Mr. Mathews] in this alleged confession by Rothschild. Now I have another confession made by Rothschild in Sing Sing, previous to the one he made to Jerome, and the two are conflicting. Assistant District Attorney Kresel was sent to Sing Sing to promise Rothschild that they would use their influence with the Governor for a pardon if he would make a confession implicating my client. I was informed of that just by accident—by a man in Sing Sing."

A delegation of reporters laid before Mr. Jerome what Mr. Gruber had said.

"If Gruber says that, and I believe he did," Mr. Jerome replied, "he says what is unequivocally false, and he knows it. No pardon was promised to Rothschild. No promises were made of any kind, except that he was told that if he made any statements that were valuable and true, and an application for executive clemency was

nents that were valuable and true, and an application for executive clemency was made in his behalf, the facts would be certifled to by this office.

fied to by this office."

"But Gruber says that he has another confession from Rothschild, made before the one you got, and it is at variance with yours." Mr. Jerome was informed.

"How does he know what we've got? We've got the one he had, but he hasn't seen the one we have. The confessions Gruber got were found on a prisoner in Sing Sing. They were forwarded to the Superintendent of Prisons, who then sent them to Gruber, who, so far as I know, is not and never has been Rothschild's counsel."

There Mr. Jerome stopped. He was asked if the investigation had been con-

"Not much," he said. "It has only begun." Later in the day Mr. Gruber said.
"About the middle of February I re-"About the middle of February I received a letter from a man named Conlon in Sing Sing, saying in effect, 'I have clear evidence that a conspiracy is being hatched by David Rothschild and Jerome to put Mathews in prison. In the name of common humanity I feel compelled to disclose the truth. Send a man up here to see me at once.' I sent for Mr. Mathews and showed him the letter. Mathews got a lawyer friend to see Conlon. Conlon showed him a half dozen statements purporting im a half dozen statements purporting be a confession and implicating Mathews. he statements were written on the backs f envelopes and on prison paper. Conlon aid that he and Rothschild worked side said that he and Rothschild worked side by side in the prison and that Rothschild had been conferring with him, because he was a lawyer, as the best way of preparing the confession. Conlon said he was willing to turn over the statements if there was no ejection by the prison authorities

"I wrote to State Superintendent of Prisons Collins, and these confessions of Rothschild were mailed to me in the usual way. They were conflicting and proved conclusively that Mathews is entirely in-nocent. I didn't hear anything further until some time later, when Conlon wrote to me and asked me to come up myself. He had some more statements from Rothschild, and these were mailed to me in the regular way. I have sent them all back because the prison authorities wanted them back.

"The first letter I got from Conlon is the most interesting decurrency in the most interesting decurrency."

"The first letter I got from Conlon is one of the most interesting documents I ever saw. I handed it over to the foreman of the Grand Jury. I asked for a further hearing because they seemed to be in a hurry to-day, so I will be examined again on Monday. I told Kresel to his face that he went three times to see Rothschild and offer him a pardon if he would make a confession. In other words, Jerome is willing to pardon a man who stole \$100 000 from the fession. In other words, Jerome is willing to pardon a man who stole \$100,000 from the poor of the East Side in order to get at a man he does not like. Rothschild is willing so swear to anything. One of the letters says Kresel asked him for heaven's sake not to let his own lawyer know what was going on. I have it in black and white that Kresel promised Rothschild a parcon. What right has Kresel and what right has to try to convict an innocent

It has been stated that Mr. Jerome has heen investigating the administration of the Weissel estate by Rothschild while he was running the affairs of the Federal Bank and the Globe Security Company. Rothschild was bonded by the Bankers' Surety Company of Cleveland, of which Armitage Mathews was counsel. Mr. Gruber was asked yesterday what was the trouble with the Weissel estate. He said:
"What was the trouble? Trouble enough. Rothschild got away with \$90,000. He is willing to tell anything to get himself out of prison."

Mr. Gruber intimated that the reason Conlon wrote to him was because Conlon knew Gruber was a friend of Mr. Mathews. Supt. Collins was appointed by Frank S. Black when he was Governor. Mr. Black is the senior member of Mr. Gruber's

Brains ARE BUILT BY Grape-Nuts FOOD

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The passage of this bill would very seriously affect Real Estate owners, builders, operators, architects, savings banks, trust companies, insurance companies and building and loan associations. It is therefore urgently requested that all opposed to this bill should attend the meeting, which

will be addressed by able speakers. The Committee appointed by the Board of Brokers urges every person opposed to the bill to send their written protest AT ONCE to Hon. Francis W. Higgins, Governor of the State of New York,

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OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

JOEL S. DE SELDING, President. WRIGHT BARCLAY, Secretary.

Executive Chamber, Albany, N. Y.

CHARLES E. SCHUYLER,

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WILLIAM C. LESTER, Vice-President. J. CLARENCE DAVIES, Treasurer.

JOHN R. FOLEY, WRIGHT BARCLAY, WILLIAM RICHTBERG, WM. H. FOLSOM.

ROCKEFELLER SAYS

Continued from First Page.

of the Interstate Commerce law the Standand freight agents was corroborated by the certificates of managers and freight agents of all the leading railways of the United States, to the effect that by no re-

agents of all the leading railways of the United States, to the effect that by no rebates, arrangements, devices or plans of any character had the Standard received less rates than other shippers.

It is true that allegations to the contrary were made before the commission; but these were founded upon surmise, and were not sustained by proof. Neither did the commission find them to be true. Any candid man who will read the evidence must be satisfied of the truth of the facts sworn to by the Standard Oil Company, corroborated as they are by the officers and agents of the railroads themselves.

On the subject specifically alleged by Dr. Gladden, Howard Page, the freight agent of the Standard Oil Company testined as follows:

"Q. Is it a fact, as has been frequently stated, that over lines of railroad where the Standard Oil has very large shipments.

the Standard Oil has very large shipments, the rates on oil are frequently made, re-latively speaking, lower than over other roads where the business rivals of the Standard Oil Company have large ship-ments and where the Standard Oil Com-pany's interests are relatively small, and interests are relatively small, and pany's interests are relatively small, and that this difference in rates to the advantage of the Standard Oil Company is brought about by the influence of the Standard Oil Company officials? A. That is absolutely not true, sir. In the first place I do not know any railroad on which competitors of the Standard Oil Company ship that we do not ship on ourselves, and that that we do not ship on ourselves, and the oil rates of the United States from the oil rates of the United States from the various oil shipping points are on a basis. In other words, the same rates apply from all of the Pennsylvania oil fields, both East and West, and the same is true of the Lima field, and while we may not be located at the very point some competitor is, he has the same rate from his shipping point in that field that we have from our shipping

point in the same field.

Q. Are the Standard Oil Company officials or stockholders ever in a position, as railroad officials, where they can give favors to the Standard Oil Company in its point in the same field. Rice wishes to give that impression, I can say in reply that since I have any knowledge of railroad rates on Standard Oil Company's business, official of the Standard Oil Company who is connected with railroads has ever made a rate or arrangement for the Stand-ard Oil Compaany, nor have any of those gentlemen who are connected and have interests with railroads ever asked me to give any undue or unreasonable, or in fact any share of the Standard Oil Comfact any share of the Standard Oil Company's business over such a railroad. In other words, the Standard Oil Company's business stands on its own merits; and, as I before said, none of these gentlemen who may or may not have interests in these various railroads have ever made a rate or made an arrangement for Standard Oil Company husiness. That husiness Oil Company business. That business is done by me, or by the proper party in whose territory or district the question

may arise.
*O. Should you be sure to know whether that was so or not? A. I should know. If any of the gentlemen who have large railroad interests, as alleged, made a tariff or arrangement with a railroad for our business I certainly should know of it. I should be advised of it, as I am the proper department that has a record of those rates, and should have to know, neces-

Do you understand that shipments of the Standard Oil Company have not been influenced toward certain lines by the fact that the officers of the Standard Oil were eputed to be large owners of the stock of reputed to be large owners of the stock of those lines? A. In no way, sir; and you can readily see that if the Standard Oil Com-pany's business was run on the basis of favoring the individual interests of the different stockholders of the Standard Oil Company the company's business itself would recessarily suffer.

Oil Company the company's business itself would necessarily suffer.

"Q. Is it true that officers of the Standard Oil Company have offices in different railroads? A. It is true that Mr. William Rockefeller, for instance, is a director in some of the railroads. He probably also is a bondholder in the United States, but there is no connection between such interests and the interests of the Standard Oil Company, or the business of the Standard Oil Company."

Such evidence should satisfy any candid mind of the incorrectness of Dr. Gladden's

mind of the incorrectness of Dr. Gladden's assertion. It will probably not satisfy a mind like Dr. Gladden's, who subsequently made the statement that "the denial that rebates have been extorted since the inter-state commerce law was passed is not credible. I know from statements made to myself by parties implicated that such rebates have been extorted by other corporations. I doubt if the Standard is more virtuous than the rest."

On a mind so prejudiced evidence is lost. Dr Gladden seems to know some

thing of cases in the courts on the subject of rebates, and should know of several important cases tried in the courts of Pennsylvania against a prominent railroad to recover penalties for granted rebates, in which every effort was made to prove rebates paid to the Standard Oil Company. No such proof could be produced; but it was proved that rebates were allowed and paid to two of the Standard's principal competitors. This may serve to remove Dr. Gladden's doubt whether the Standard is more virtuous than the rest. Nan's Father Questioned About Letters.

s more virtuous than the rest.

is more virtuous than the rest.

Those who contend that the Standard has been built up by means of railway discrimination wilfully shut their eyes to the real causes of the Standard's success and are poor students of the problem of modern industrial combinations.

If this, the only specific allegation made against John D. Rockefeller, is proven to be false it should make the public, and particularly the religious public, more careful and charitable in its allegations. No doubt many have been prejudiced against Mr. Rockefeller by sensational writers whose articles, accompanied by portraits and caricatures, are intended to create the impression that Mr. Rockefeller was principal in the affairs relating to the organization of the gas and copper companies, although no fact showing such anies, although no fact showing such ction is stated. The Standard Oil Company has already denied that it any connection or interest directly or indirectly in the organization of these corporations, and on the best authority the same denial is now made for John D. Rockefeller. He had no connection with nor interest directly or indirectly in the organization of these corporations.

S. C. T. Dodd.

ATTACKS ROCKEFELLER AGAIN. Dr. Gladden Talks of Monte Carlo and

Lotteries and Footpads. Boston, April 6 .- The Rev. Dr. Washngton Gladden of Columbus, Ohio, has oroken forth again in violent invective against the acceptance of the \$100,000 Rockefeller gift, which has already been partly spent by the American Board of Foreign Missions. In an article which will appear in the current number of the Congregationalist over his singature Dr. Gladden prints extracts from letters he had received. The article says:

"The Prince of Monte Carlo has never been convicted of crime, and is said to be a cultivated, benevolent gentleman. Would they (members of the American board prudential committee) accept \$100,000 from im for foreign missions, or from the Louisiana Lottery in the days of its prime, when it fleeced its victims under sanction

"No public utterance of mine has ever rought me a tithe of the responses which hav: been pouring in on me for the last week. The voices are at least 20 to 1 in support of the position I have taken. must beg the brethren who disagree with me to understand that they are dealing with a force whose strength they cannot afford to despise. "There are those who seem to say that

all money, no matter how wickedly obtained, not only may but must be accepted when offered in aid of religion or charity. would seem, then that if, standing y church door, I see a man knocked do my church door, I see a man knocked down and robbed in the street and the footpad brings me part of the money I must take it. It will go just as far in 'doing good' as any other money and I have no right to refuse it.

PUBLICATIONS.

"A surpassingly clever piratical yarn."-N. Y. Globe. HURRICANE

ISLAND by H. B. Marriott Watson.

3d printing. Ill. \$1.50 . THE . GARDEN . COUNTRY LIFE . THE . WORLD'S . WORK . · DOVBLEDAY · PAGE * CO · NEW · YORK

John Randolph Patterson, father of Nan Patterson, who is accused of the murder of Bookmaker Caesar Young, will be a witness

again to-day before the Grand Jury.

When Mr. Patterson was before the Grand
Jury on Wednesday ne was asked about
some of the letters found on the Smiths
and sent here from Cincinnati. Whether
these letters were from him or from Nan
was not learned definitely but it is said was not learned definitely, but it is said that Assistant District Attorney Rand considers them important.

Clear Brain, Steady Nerve Breakfast First sold in 1879-sells to-day better than ever

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children tecthing, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, aliays pain, cures wind colle, diarrhea, 25c. a bottle,

MARRIED.

WARREN-CAMPBELL -On Wednesday, April 8. 1906, in this city, Catherine Campbell, daughte of Mr. and Mrs. John Lambert Pacon of In-dianapolis, Ind., to Howard Crosby Warren of Princeton, N. J., son of Mr. and Mrs. Dorman T. Warren.

DIED.

E CAMP .- Suddenly, of pneumonia, on Thursday, April 6, 1905, William Scott de Camp of Fulton Chain, N. Y., at 35 Mount Morris Park West. Funeral service at 35 Mount Morris Park West at 11 A. M., Saturday, April 8, 1905. Interment at Morristown, N. J., at 3 P. M. on same date. Please omit flowers.

RANT.-Died at St. Augustine, Wednesday, April 5, George de Forest Grant.
Friends are invited to attend the funeral from
his late residence. 11 Gramercy Park, on Saturday, April 8, at 2 o'clock. REACEN .- At Bloomfield, N. J., on April 6, Cor-

nella J., daughter of the late John and Cornella J. Greacen.
Funeral services will be held at St. Paul's Chapel, Broadway and Vescy st., New York, Saturday, April 8, at 10.45 A. M.

VE .- At Jersey City on April 5, 1905, James H. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at his late rest dence, \$18 Variek st., on Saturday afterno McEWEN.-On March 8, 1905, at Cleveland Park D. C., Louise A., widow of the late David Bruce McEwen of Detroit, Mich., and daughter of Julius Pollock of The Bronk, N. Y. Interment and services at Woodlawn Saturday, April 8, on the arrival of the 4:35 train from

REID .- On April 5, John A. Reid, son of Mary Reid, and the late William D. Reid, at residence, 152 South 2d st., Borough of Brooklyn. Funeral will leave residence at 9:30 A. M. Saturday. Requiem mass at SS. Peter and Paul's

Church, on Wythe av., at 10 A. M. SMITH .- Suddenly, on April 5, 1905, Rev. James A. Smith, beloved son of late James and Rose Smith (chapiain of the Tombs and of the De Divine office at 9:30 Saturday morning. Will lie in state Friday night at Church of the Sacred

Heart, 457 West Sist st. Interment in Calvary California, Boston, Canada, Buffalo paper STEVENS.—Suddenly, at Eze, France, on Tuesday.

April 4, Frank Jerome, son of the late Edward
and Celestia Jerome Stevens of New Haven,

Notice of funeral hereafter. WALSH .- At her residence, 219 York st., Jerse, City, Margaret, widow of Patrick Walsh and mother of Rev. S. B. Walsh of the Diocese of

solemn requiem mass for the repose of her soul, at St. Peter's Church, Jersey City, Grand and Van Vorst sts., Friday morning at 10 o'clock everly, N. J., and Riverton, N. J., paper please copy.

CAMPBELL.-In blessed and loving memory of Timothy J. Campbell, beloved husbard and father, who passed away April 7, 1904. CEMETERIES.

THE WOODLAWN CEMETERY dily accessible by Hariem trains from Grand of Station, Websier and Jerome Avenue as and by carriage, Lots \$125 up. Tele (475 Gramercy) for Book of Views or repre-

OFFICE, 20 EAST 23D ST., N. T. CITY.